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eration of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

Poetry.

"WHY STAND YE HERE IDLE?"

BY J. DUNN.

Idler, with folded arms, why stand
Within the wide world's crowded mart?
Why tarry here with nervous hand,
With faltering aim, and fainting heart?
Hark, earth no vineyard that mayst dress,
No hills to cure—no hearts to bless!
Why stand ye idle? Look around!
Is there not work enough for all?
Within the world's vast harvest-ground?
Uprose ye at the Master's call!
Unlink the hands—unloose the brow,
Go forth! the harvest waits ye now.
Why stand ye idle? Is there not
A work hereabout to perform?
Black crime, by ignorance begot,
To banish fear—to take by storm
The hoary citadel of crime,
Whose banner darkness ever flies?
Why stand ye idle? Hark! a cry
Of lamentation fills the air;
Intemperance grin, with blood-shot eye,
Arch-deceit, stalketh everywhere.
Of all earth's damning ills the worst
Art thou, O drunkenness, accused.
Why stand ye idle?—even now
A combat fierce and strong;
Ead fast the helmet on the brow,
And stand the loyal ranks among!
More valiant they who lead this van
Than blood-stained heroes at Iskermann.
They fought for martial glory; we
Do battle in a nobler cause.
To make a loyal bondman free,
And purchase Heaven's, not man's, applause;
Not ours to triumph o'er the slain,
But bid the dead revive again.
Why stand ye idle? Will ye see
The struggling victim under sink,
Not strive to snatch for misery?
O useless, listless dreamer, think!
Awake! arise! go forth!—prepare
To live and work—to do and dare!

THE THINGS THAT ADAM MISSED.

Adam never knew what 'twas to be a boy,
To wheedle pennies from a doting sire,
With which to barter for some pleasing toy,
Or e'en the rising of a strong desire.
To suck an orange. Nor did he
Ever cast the shuttlecock to battlers,
Nor from his trousers ever put a knee,
Nor playing marbles on the kitchen floor.
He never skated o'er the frozen rill,
When water's covering o'er the earth was spread
Nor glided down the slippery rill,
With pretty girls upon the trusty sled.
He never swung upon his father's gate,
Or slept in sunshine on the cellar door,
Nor roasted chestnuts at the kitchen grate,
Nor spun his humming top upon the floor.
He never smug himself with rows of bricks,
So set, if one fall, all come down;
Nor gazed delighted at the funny tricks
Of harlequin or travelling clown.
By gradual growth he never reached his age,
When cruel Cupid first invokes his art,
And stamps love's lesson, page by page,
On the glowing tablets of a youngling's heart.
He never wandered forth on moonlight nights,
With her he loved above all earthly things,
Nor tried to mount old Florida's rocky heights,
Because he fancied love had less firm wings.
He never tripped it o'er the back-room floor,
Where love and music interweave their charms,
Nor wandered listless by the sandy shore,
Debated the pleasures of his lady's arms.
For Adam—so at least 'tis said
By many an ancient and a modern sage,
Before a moment of his life had fled,
Was fully thirty years of age.

THE STEEP DAUGHTER.

She is not stout, and to my heart
Perhaps she is less dear
Than those of whom my life are part—
This is the sin I fear.
And even in the dead to err,
Ay, loving those who best,
More gentle have I been to her
Perhaps than all the rest.
Has any little fault occurred,
That may rebuke demand,
Ere I can speak a hasty word,
Or lift a chilling hand,
An angel's face comes flitting by,
With looks so sad and mild,
A voice that softly from the sky—
"Wouldst thou my orphan child?"
No! I never then, and all above,
Fit cherish her as mine;
Or may I lose her father's love—
A love that once was thine!

NOVEMBER.

The leaves fall fast as flakes of snow,
Alas! we mourn them dying;
They sigh beneath our every tread,
In woods and bypaths lying.
Clouds hurry o'er the face of heaven,
The wall of winds is deeper—
The harvest of the year has come,
November is the reaper.
We hear without the last farewell
Of birds to south lands going;
And sigh back answers from our hearts,
As striking from the knowing
Of all that follows on the track
Of leaves and birds departed;
And earth seems changed as if 't were
Wee growing weary hearted!
Ah! well away—all things must fade,
The love that once was ours;
The days of sunshine are the few,
The day of cloud the many!
November, dearest month of all,
To human hearts come nearest;
And sometimes replete more than leaves,
In taking what is dearest!

Agriculture.

FALL WORK.—Manure fruit trees, esp-
ing-in thoroughly. Manure strawberries;
cover raspberries. Bank around trees to
prevent the attack of mice. Cover tender
grapes. Remove grape layers from the
parent vines. Grafts may be cut, and pre-
served. Make wire fences, which may be
used for trellises.

Take up dahlia roots on dry days; do
not shake off the dirt, but remove it by
hand, or the tubes will break at their
necks. Cut the stems within a few in-
ches of the ground, label them carefully,
and put them away in a dry cellar, free
from frost, or heat beyond 75°; bury the
tubes in dry sand, the stems projecting
above, and cover the whole with something
to prevent the light from greening the
tubes, and thus lessening their value.

Attend to cold frames, and see them
properly protected. Do not let your late
crops be frozen in the ground. Put away
turnips, beets, celery, carrots, &c., &c.—
Cover spinage, shallots, young onions,
out-door lettuce and cabbage plants, with
cedar brush if you have it, and if not,
salt hay, flag or straw. Protect cabbages.
Dress and cover asparagus beds, salting
them freely. Cover rhubarb. Dress globe
artichokes. Dig up horse-radish and
parsnips for winter use.

Bean poles, pea sticks, &c., should be
stowed away in a dry place to prevent their
decay.

Cut down weeds, collect stakes, look to
glazing frames, &c. Do not water plants
while the ground is frozen about the roots.

SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES.—The holes
should be prepared by digging out the
earth for a much larger space than the
size of the tree, so that the roots may not
be at all cramped. Throw the good earth
on one side the hole, and all poor soil cast
away as waste than useless around the roots
of a fruit tree. The usual size of the holes
may be three to four feet in diameter,
and two to three feet deep. These are to
be filled with loose rich earth, mingled
with composted manure enough to give the
tree a good start, but in no case allowed
to come in contact with the roots. It is a
mark of good management to supply lib-
erally the outer parts of the hole with com-
post, which will decay and mix with the
soil by the time the roots are ready to strike
out for food. Let the filling be heaped a
little above the surface with good, rich man-
ure to allow for the settling of the soil
about the tree.

If the transplanting be done in the fall,
a much greater heap of earth, say a
mound of from one to two feet high, may
be made to much advantage, as a protec-
tion against high winds, extreme cold, sur-
plus water, &c. I am no advocate for
watering trees when set out, and through-
out the season, unless it should prove extreme-
ly dry, when a daily watering of a few
pails full to each tree until it rains, may
save it. As a substitute for all trouble,
I propose puddling and mulching, and
once done is done for the season.

On the trouble folks have taken
To smoke and spit it their faces.

CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE.—To
smoke the best bacon, fat young hogs early
and fat them well. By fattening early you
make a great saving in food, and well fat-
tened pork. Then kill as early as the
weather will allow, and salt as soon as the
animal heat is gone with plenty of the
purest salt, and about half a ounce of
saltpetre to one hundred pounds of pork.
As soon as the meat is salted to your
taste, which will generally be in about five
weeks, take it out, and if any of it has
been covered with brine, let it drain a
little. Then take black pepper, finely
ground, and dust on the hock end as much
as will stick, then hang up in a good, clean,
dry, airy place. If all this is done as it
should be, (it ought to be done now) you
will have no further trouble with it, for by
fly time in spring, your bacon is so well
cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will
not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Irishman's
mode of making punch. He said:—put
in the sugar, then fill it up with whiskey,
and every drop of water you put in after
that spoils the punch. Just so with curing
bacon, after following the directions given
above every "drop" of smoke you put
about it, spoils the bacon.

Canadian Agriculturist.

SMALL FARMS.—We desire to impress
on the common sense reasoning of every
man, the paramount importance of having
no more land in cultivation than can be well
cultivated. By no means attempt to man-
age more than you can manage well. Be
a Farmer, not a mere earth scraper, lazily
scratching up sufficient earth to destroy
the face of the soil, and throw seed away,
or will always have to scratch hard for a
living. But make your farm a source of
pride, and it will surely become a source
of profit. Make the object to be not to
have many but rich acres.

Selected Tale.

THE TARTAR'S TALE.

In the famous city of Schamachie, the
capital of the province of Schirwan in Per-
sia, lived a merchant named Ali, who, from
his immense wealth, was considered as a
second Karoon. He traded with the
Franks in raw and wrought silks, and the
wove cottons of the West; with the Mus-
covite dealers in furs, leathers, and metals;
with the Tartars in horses; and with the
Jews—may their father's graves be defiled!
—in gold and silver, brocades and weap-
ons, woolen goods and tapestry; in short,
there was no caravan passed in or out of
the city in which the merchant Ali had not
a large venture; and so favored was he by
the Prophet that he seemed to live only to
prove the fallacy of the proverb, which says
that, for every pearl of price that sees the
sun, the diver must descend a score of
times to the bottom of the ocean. Certain
it is that, as often as he dipped his right
hand into the bowl of fortune, he drew up
the gem from the depth.

Moreover, the merchant had a son—a
youth of pride and promise; and of a dis-
position so gentle that it seemed as though
he had been nursed by the Peris, and fed
with the honey-dew that the early bee
rifles from the rose. Even as the azure
veil of the firmament hides the ten thou-
sand hours who live amid the sunbeams,
so did his modesty conceal from all, save a
chosen few, the divine perfections of his
nature.

Mohammed, for that was his name, was
one day walking in the pleasant and fertile
environs of the city, musing over the ruined
wall of the southern quarter which was
demolished by Shah Abbas, and sighing in
the gentleness of his spirit at the cruel
effects of violence; when the slowly sinking
sun, pillowing its golden brow on its cush-
ion of crimson and purple, warned him to
return to the house of his father in time
for the evening meal.

As he passed slowly along one of the
narrowest and least frequented streets of
the city, his ear was suddenly outraged by
the voice of anguish; and advancing anx-
iously in the quarter whence it came, he
saw an old man of stern aspect, who, with
ferocious gestures, was urging on the
wall's guard to tear a young and beautiful
female, whose veil had escaped in the
struggle, from the arms of her aged parent,
while she rent the vault of heaven with
cries and supplication.

Mohammed sprang forward like the
light-footed deer before the tread of the
hunter, and at once inquired the cause of
this iron-hearted violence; as the maiden
turned aside her graceful head with a blush
which threw a new sunlight over her
beauty. The story was soon told. The
father of the young houri was the debtor
of the hoary sinner who stood by, enforcing
this deed of darkness; and his child was
about to be torn from him, and sold into
slavery, in default of other payment.

The voice of sorrow was soon turned into
that of joy, and the happy father laid the
forehead of thanksgiving in the dust of
gratitude, as Mohammed, out of the abun-
dant of his generosity, paid down the
required sum, and freed the beautiful Zo-
hara from the grasp of her captor. But
alas! the son of Hali had but transferred
the chain of slavery to his own heart; and
when, in obedience to the old man's pray-
er, he passed the threshold of the father of
Zohara, and saw her mother weeping at
his knees, while the maiden herself stood
by, in her young loveliness, partially
shrouding her face in the folds of her
robe, he felt that the sun and moon of his
earthly sky would hereafter be the eyes of
the fair creature whom he had rescued.
It was true that at present the mist of
sorrow obscured the sunbeams of beauty,
but Zohara was like the water-lily which
is ever the loveliest in its tears; and as
the young man quitted the roof to which
he had now restored happiness, he felt that
an arrow was in his heart, which he sought
not to pluck out.

Mohammed had studied like a moulah
in the colleges for which Schamachie has
so long been famous, and the boasted sci-
ences of the Franks were no more than
atoms in the beams of his knowledge; but
from this time forth he sheathed the bright
spear of study in the breast of indolence,
and wandered during whole days beside the
streams of the valley, or beneath the sha-
dows of the forest-boughs, weaving sweet
fancies of which the fair Zohara was ever
the brilliant subject.

Such a passion as this could end only in
marriage; and it was not long ere Mo-
hammed, the son of the wealthy Hali,
asked for his bride the daughter of the
penniless Timshah, whose worldly pos-
sessions would not have loaded the weak-
backed camel in the city. It is not diffi-
cult to imagine how he was answered;
and while the mother of the young man
was preparing to receive the wife of her

• The Crosses of the East.
• Morning Star.

son, he passed whole hours beside her,
gazing on her fresh cheek, where nature
had crushed its roses to paint the fairest
skin that ever flashed at praise; and into
her deep eyes, where the light seemed to
slumber, save when his smile called it forth
in living fire. Graceful was she as the
salsaf, and fawn-like as the light-footed
maidens of Singol; while her voice was
low and sweet as the night-wind among the
tombs of the early dead.

Rechid Aga was the friend of Mo-
hammed; they clung together like double
pomegranates; and, in the exuberance of
his joy, the unwary young man poured into
the ear of his chosen associate the tale of his
approaching happiness. Rechid listened,
and a wild wish grew in his soul, and
poisoned it like the breath of the opes.—
The painted wings of vanity were folded
about his heart; and, as he curled his dark
and glossy beard over his fingers, he began
to ask himself wherefore the fete of Mo-
hammed had shed a light upon his path
which had been denied to him? If the
maiden was so fair in the eyes of his friend
had made her, she must be a banished peri,
condemned to visit earth for a time, and to
be won by a mortal—why then should he
not be that favored one? And as Eblis
thus prompted him, vague thoughts and
hopes grew into shape and tangibility with-
in his bosom; and he resolved to learn all
that the trusting friendship of Mohammed
might lead him to reveal; seizing, there-
fore, with the hand of sport, the skirts of
confidence, he smilingly asked a thousand
questions, to which his friend replied with
unsuspicious frankness; and thus the po-
verty of Timshah, and the obscurity of his
position became known to him, as well as
the beauty of Zohara, and the story of her
rescue.

Rechid Aga left the presence of his
friend with treachery in his heart. His
fancy had been taken captive by the glow-
ing picture of this peerless beauty so soon
to be a bride, and he resolved that should
she be but half as lovely as she had been
pointed to him, she should be his, if craft
or violence could win her.

As the steel hearted leopard springs on
the trembling chamois, so rushed the
treacherous Aga on his prey! The house
of the slumbering Timshah was fired at
midnight; and the shrieking Zohara borne
through the flames, only to be placed on a
swift horse, encircled by the arm of its
rider, and panting with affright.

As day dawned the horseman reined up
his rapid steed, and springing to the earth,
drew after him his pale and sinking bar-
den.

It was a glorious morning; and their
halt was in a valley where happy hearts,
blessed in each other, might have been
content to dwell for ever. Much time was
spent in restoring the maiden to conscious-
ness, for her swoon was long and heavy;
and as Rechid Aga hung over, and bathed
her pale brow with the pure water of a
mountain stream, and crushed in her small
hands the aromatic blossoms of the heu-
naplant, he felt that the words of Mohammed
had been weak in painting her beauty. He
had laid her down beneath the tall boughs
of a maple tree, at whose roots the fresh
moss grew rankly, clustered with deep-blue
violet; and when the fair Zohara at
length opened her eyes, and beheld beside
her the friend of her affianced husband, she
clasped her hands in a transport of joy and
gratitude; for she guessed not that he had
stained the skirts of his honor with the
defilements of treachery, but at once be-
lieved that he had preserved her from the
flames in friendship for Mohammed.

As the Aga caught her meaning, he
eagerly encouraged the delusion; and, dis-
spreading before her some dried fruits,
with which he had come provided, he ur-
ged her to partake of them ere they were
purged their way back to the city. The
gentle Zohara, grateful for his care, smil-
ingly obeyed; and, as her false-hearted
companion hastened to the stream to pro-
cure for her a draught of its refreshing
water, she looked eagerly and admiringly
about her, on the fair scene amid which
she was seated.

The clouds, those graceful cup-bearers
of the sky, were riding like snow-flakes
upon the clear blue bosom of space; on
every side bloomed clusters of bright and
many-tinted flowers, worthy to be the envy
of the constellations; the sun, a heaven-
inspired painter! had sketched a thousand
beautiful designs on their leafy tablets;
and sweeter than the musk of Tartary
was the perfume which accompanied his
touch. The forest boughs dropped honey,
for the haunt of the wild bee was among
their leaves; and the ruby cups of the
bursting buds were each sealed with a di-
amond drop of dew. The distant mountains
were clothed in draperies of many-
colored vegetation; the tall trees which
overhung the stream looked like stately
beauties mirroring their gracefulness in the
clear water; while the more flexible salsaf,
the weeping willow, and the feathery birch,
bent low into the wave, as though faint
with enjoyment. The slender-footed hind

at intervals bounded past, light as the wind
that waved the branches; and the bulbul
nestled amid the leaves above her head,
and not yet weary of his melodious griefs,
was pouring out a song to which the peris
might have loved to listen.

As Zohara contemplated this fairy scene,
her soul was steeped in the honey of del-
ight; the thorns of care, and the gnawing
caustic of sorrow, were alike shut out;
and when the Aga held the cup to her lips,
sparkling with the cold rock water, she
thanked him with a smile which spread the
glossy feathers of hope over the black heart
of falsehood.

But ere long the serpent-tongue of guilt
betrayed its worthless purpose; and the
affrighted maiden learned the unholy pas-
sion which had caused her to be thus borne
away from the roof of her father, with a
terror which denied her utterance. The
vows breathed by her perfidious suitor did
but raise hatred in her bosom; and as she
became more calm, she wedded the name
of Rechid Aga to every reproachful epithet
with which her memory supplied her. She
reminded him of the heavy chain of grati-
tude that had been flung around her by the
generous aid of Mohammed, ere she yet
had learnt to love him; and she vowed
by the soul of the prophet, and by the
grave of her father, that she would rather
die by her own hand, than be the wife of
another. The protestations of the Aga fel-
low on her ear like water upon sand, and left
no impression; while the young man
gnashed the sharp teeth of disappointment
against the shivered weapon of defeat, as
with her small dagger in her hand, which
she had drawn from amidst the folds of
her girdle, she threatened to sheathe the
steel of death in her bosom, if he did not
leave her on the instant.

The Aga urged and expostulated in vain.
He represented the impossibility of her
return to the city, alone and unprotected;
but the maiden spurned alike his threats
and his entreaties; and as she had rained
her arm to strike, preferring death to fur-
ther communion with her treacherous
companion, when the tramp of horses was
heard in the distance; and before Rechid
Aga could warn her of the probable danger,
a wild shriek from Zohara summoned to
their side a party of predatory Arabs.

The maiden had scarcely time to cover
her face with her robe, when the foremost
of the train checked his steed under the
shadow of the tree beneath which she was
sitting; while in the next instant the Aga,
who had drawn his scimitar on the first
alarm, was wounded, overpowered, and
bound to one of its branches.

So unlooked-for a capture, almost in the
vicinity of the city, was hailed with delight
by the Arabs, whose chief immediately
claimed the maiden as his spoil; and hav-
ing looked upon her beauty, talked exult-
ingly of the number of purses which would
be freely paid down for so fair a purchase;
while others appropriated the horse and
weapons of the Aga, the whole of which, as
their practised glance at once detected,
were of great value. Having satisfied them-
selves on this point, half-a-dozen of the
most distinguished of the party seated
themselves on the grass, and prepared to
partake of the fruits which were still spread
before the maiden; while the rest, formed
into separate groups on the margin of the
stream, drew from out of their travelling-
bags their less delicate contents, and com-
menced a fricative meal.

Zohara, meanwhile, looked on tremblingly,
and vague projects of escape rolled
across her mind; but, like wreaths of va-
por, they left nothing tangible behind; and
as she turned aside from her captor, and
her eye fell on the drooping and wounded
Aga, the origin of all her sufferings, her
heart froze within her, and her pulses stood
still, as though Azrael had pressed his fin-
ger upon her brow.

Coiled among the branches above her
head, she beheld an enormous serpent,
slowly moving along towards the bough to
which the unhappy young man had been
secured. The midnight bell flickering thro'
the leaves and touching at intervals the
bright scales with which he was covered,
turned them into jewels: his deep green
eyes looked like emeralds, and his forked
tongue protruded its poisoned lance from
the blood-stained cavern of his yawning
jaws. On, on he moved—and Zohara
could not stir a limb, nor utter a cry for
help—on, on, until his head rested on the
shoulder of the young man, and his gleam-
ing fangs were coiled around his body.—
Here for awhile he remained, as though
contemplating the scene beneath; and then
gliding away into the thick foliage as
noiselessly as he had stolen forth, he dis-
appeared among the leaves.

Again Zohara breathed freely; and she
would have warned her captors of the vi-
cinity of their dangerous enemy, and be-
sought of them to rescue the inanimate
Aga from so horrible a death; but at this
moment, the Arabs, having drunk too
deeply from their wine-skins, began to
waggle among themselves, and never
ceased their dispute until the slumber of
inebriety stole upon them, when, one by

one, they laid their heads upon the earth
and slept.

Now, indeed, the maiden began to let
the wings of hope flutter about her heart;
but she yet felt the necessity of caution,
for although the groups by the river bank
followed by the example of their chiefs, had
flung themselves into the attitude of repose,
she knew that theirs would be but the
lighter slumbers of fatigue, which an un-
guarded movement might serve to dissipate.
While, therefore, she was carefully turning
in her mind the most feasible means of suc-
cess, her thoughts divided between her ter-
ror of the serpent, and her hope of escape
from her enemies; the mighty snake ap-
peared once more above her head, and as
her eye again rested upon it, she crouched
down with clasped hands and clenched
teeth, without power to withdraw herself
from the danger.

The serpent, however, glided down the
tree, and passed her by unheeded, attract-
ed by the scent of the wine-skins, which
yet lay beside the sleeping Arabs. Twice,
thrice, he reared his crested head high
above them; and then plunging it into the
liquid, he drank deep, and flung back into
the wine a few heavy black drops of the
fool poison which hung about his jaws.

The noise of his retreat, as he again
glided swiftly into the underwood, with a
rattling sound, accompanied by a shrill
hissing noise, aroused the Arabs, who
started from the earth, and clutched their
weapons; but when, on looking around,
they could discover no cause of alarm, and
saw one pale captive seated beneath the
tree, and the other yet bound to its branch-
es, they only muttered an imprecation; and
seizing the skins of wine, passed them one
to the other, and resumed their rest.

Now was the moment when Zohara
felt within her the courage which
grows out of peril. She glided to the side
of the Aga, but he did not unclose his eyes
—she touched his hand, it was cold and
nervous—and the maiden started with a
new terror, for she felt that she looked on
death.

A sudden impulse shook her, and she
drew forth her dagger. Were not they
who were sleeping but a few paces off, her
enemies? and might she not deliver her-
self from their grasp? Those at her feet
could injure her no further, for she knew
that they had quaffed poison with their last
draught. She moved towards the margin
of the stream, but her heart grew sick;
she felt that, if when the sword is in the
hand of power, generosity is the scabbard
of heroes, so much should mercy be that
of woman!

The steed of the Aga was standing, fas-
tened to a mimosa bush, not fifty paces
from her; and with the speed of lightning
she disengaged the bridle, and sprang upon
his back; but ere she could commence her
flight, a second trampling of horses
sounded through the valley, and at once
the sleeping Arabs vaulted into their sad-
dles, and, shouting to their chiefs, prepared
to meet the coming enemy. But their
chiefs answered not; they lay prone and
motionless upon the earth, their faces
blackening in the wind, and the poison
oozing from their parted lips; and the
wondering tribe were yet busied in endeav-
oring to awaken them, when a band of
horsemen, led by Mohammed the son of
Hali, came like a thunder-cloud across the
valley, sweeping down all before them.

Zohara was saved! The "Morning
Star" once more lit up the sky of Mo-
hammed's happiness; and the dark-hearted Aga
paid the forfeit of his treachery.

Dominie Brown's Experience in Kissing.

Dominie Brown. He had reached the
mature age of five-and-forty without ever
having taken part in this pleasant labial
exercise. One of his Deacons had a very
charming daughter, and for a year or two,
the Dominie had found it very pleasant to
call upon her three or four times a week.
In fact, all the neighbors said he was
"courting her," and very likely he was,
though he had not the remotest suspicion
of it himself.

One Monday evening he was sitting as
usual, by her, when a sudden idea popped
into his head.

"Miss Mary," said he, "I've known you
a long time, and I never thought of such
a thing before; but now I would like you
to give me a kiss. Will you?"

"Well, Mr. Brown," replied she, arch-
ing her lips in a tempting way, "if you
think it would not be wrong, I have no ob-
jections."

"Let us ask a blessing first," said the
good man, closing his eyes, and folding
his hands.

"For what we are about to receive, the
Lord make us thankful."

The chaste salute was then given and
warmly returned.

"Oh, Mary, that was good!" cried the
Dominie, electrified by a new sensation.—
"Let us have another, and return thanks."

Mary did not refuse, and when the per-
suation had been repeated, the Dominie re-
joiced in a transport of joy.

"For the creature comforts which we
have now enjoyed, the Lord be praised, and
may they be sanctified to our temporal and
eternal good."

History says that the ferrent petition of
the honest Dominie was duly answered;
for in less than a month Mary became Mrs.
Brown.

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND. 1675.

of the militia and military forces in this
colony.

Therefore, for the orderly managing of
the militia this Assembly do agree to chuse
a Major, to be chief Captain of all the col-
ony forces. Captains, inferior officers,
and companies of any particular place or
places in this colony, so to be commanded,
and have his commission from the Gen-
eral Assembly.

Capt. John Cranston was appointed Ma-
jor, and his commission was as follows:—
"Voted, To John Cranston, by this
Assembly, appointed and chosen Major of
this, his Majesty's colony of Rhode Island
and Providence Plantations, for the well
ordering and managing the military forces
in this colony, and for the defence of the
King's subjects herein, you are therefore,
in his Majesty's name, hereby fully and ab-
solutely empowered and required, as Ma-
jor of all and singular the land forces to
this colony belonging, to undertake the con-
duct, leading and training up of the said
forces, and for the preservation of the
King's subjects in this colony, to take care
that the said military be put in a suitable
and absolute way of defence. You are also,
by virtue hereof to have command of
all the captains and inferior officers, with
their respective companies, within this Col-
ony, to martial array at command, and to
repair to such place or places as may be
most for the King's interest and the safety
of the inhabitants herein—and also by your
warrants to the several townes to require
if you see cause, more Captains to be cho-
sen on this Island, and order their several
number in each town, and to take care that
watchmen and wardens be continued, and
in all cases necessary for the defence of this
Colony and his Majesty's subjects herein;
to command the inferior officers with their
companies, upon assault of an enemy,
with them or either of them, to use your
utmost endeavors to kill, expulse, expell,
take care and destroy all and any of the
enemies of this his Majesty's Colony, and
that shall in hostile manner be found acting
against the public peace of this Colony,
and the inhabitants herein, and in all things
necessary for the peace and safety of the Col-
ony, to do and act with full power and au-
thority in the place and office of a Major,
according to the law martial, for the exe-
cution whereof this commission, or the du-
plicate, shall be your sufficient warrant and
discharge, so that your acting herein be
not repugnant to the Assembly or Govern-
or and Councils orders; and the advice of
the respective Councils in each town to be
taken as to watching, warding and election
of military officers. In witness whereof,
wee, the said Assembly have authorized the
Governor to sign hereunto, with the seal of
the Colony affixed by the Recorder.

WM. CODDINGTON, Governor.
The seal of the said Colony affixed as at-
tests.
JOHN SANFORD, Recorder.

By order of the General Assembly afore-
said sitting at Newport the 13th of March,
1675, and by adjournment sitting the 11th
April, 1675.

"Voted, Whereas there has been an em-
bargo upon all corn and bread in this Is-
land, and there being biskit in Mr. Peleg
Sanford's custody, that belonged to Bos-
ton Colony, and we had cause and neces-
sity to make use of some of it; and we had
spent so much of our own store for supply
of theirs, and knowing that they did not
need it, or otherwise might supply them-
selves, so we intending and resolving to be
accountable and satisfy them for it. It is
enacted that John Sanford, Recorder, be
authorized to send a letter to the Governor
that we will satisfy them for it and be ready
to supply them in what we can, and that
the said bread be seized on and secured
for the colonies use.

The above named bread was left of the
stores furnished by Massachusetts, for the
wounded officers and soldiers who came to
Newport to be cured of their wounds, after
the great swamp fight in Narragansett.</

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

The circulation of the Mercury is equal to that of all the newspapers combined, which are published in this county, rendering it the greatest medium for advertising.

One of the advantages derived from wood engraving is the facility of reproducing a design in countless numbers, at small cost and with great rapidity. That this quality is appreciated, we have only to look to our tables, which are literally covered with illustrated works of this description. The size and progress of wood engraving is, in itself, exceedingly interesting; but it is not our purpose here to dwell upon that point, we are rather disposed, at present, to show in what way it is now abused, and the tendency of prints that take up so large a part of works circulated only for their illustrations.

No one will deny that the aim of Art is to elevate, instruct and improve the mind; it is certainly, then, the duty of those who minister to it to alter to avoid everything that has not this tendency, and especially to suppress all that panders to a corrupt and morbid taste. With this in mind, how can we reconcile ourselves to the cuts constantly inserted in pictorial sheets, and which are designed to illustrate events of the day—such, for instance, as the execution of a culprit, the marauding attack of a band of robbers on some insignificant man, or some deliberate act of violence, public or private, with all the painful details? Yet such cuts are constantly produced, the greatest and being manifested to be first in the field. And, to be more specific, without referring to the designs that at times disgrace the European illustrated journals, we will confine ourselves to our own style of illustrating, pointing to only one or two cuts, as representative of a class.

The Panama railroad accident of last Spring was no other than in New York, than forth came an illustrated sheet, representing victims revelling in blood and plunder, and the whole heightened by an "intensely exciting" account of the scene. Then a senator was brutally attacked on the floor of Congress, and the designers, like the penny-fuffers, seized upon the affair, and we were served with a large cut of the scene, horribly conceived, wretchedly drawn, and altogether in the worst possible taste. Soon after that a highly respected editor was shot in San Francisco. The papers from that quarter gave in cuts representing the various acts of the Vigilance Committee, showing how the attack on the jail was made and the manner of wounding the two murderers there confined from the hands of justice. Nor is this all; for we were not only presented with a portrait of the murdered man as he appeared in life, but also with one after death, to which particular attention was called, as showing distinctly where the fatal ball entered and passed out of the body.

Of such illustrations we might point to any number. If an illustrious accident happens, a riot, or any revolting scene is reported, capital is made off and all the details are worked over and over again, until the subject is exhausted or a new one presents itself. We pass over the fact that the drawing is extremely defective, and only point to the tendency of such depic. Their influence must be anything but salutary, and it is hardly possible that a man who prostitutes his pencil to so base a purpose, can have the least reverence for Art.

When WERTHEIMER'S DANCE was exhibited in Philadelphia in 1816, everything was done to draw crowds to the room, and certain days were set apart for ladies who did not like to visit with gentlemen. Others caught at the idea of making money by pandering to an impure taste, and like subjects were hastily thrown off and exposed in the same way, to the prejudice of art and the destruction of good morals. It was only when the public frowned and the press condemned such exhibitions, that a check was given to what was proving a very dangerous species of indulgence.

A love of disgusting details disgraced all the works of MORLAND, and SALVATOR ROSA took especial delight in presenting the most frightful and ghastly scenes (his Prometheus being a fair sample of his labors in this way) and they each paid the penalty. But their works could only have been seen by the few, for they were shut up in private galleries. Here, however, efforts are made to circulate tens of thousands of copies of the engravings of these, and thus the evil is broadcast. Such cuts are not necessary to make a paper sell, and are not so acceptable to the least informed as works of a higher tone. French never resorts to anything of the kind. It can be jovial or pathetic at will, without once wounding our sensibility; and to a lack of the same spirit is attributed the failure of all similar efforts in this country.

Those who enter for the public never seem to reflect that the true way to awaken a taste for art is to furnish the most artistic advancements; and the public, if it would employ the natural good sense displayed in other matters, could easily discriminate between the real and unreal; and that which which excites the imagination and secures the most pleasurable emotions. What we have to contend with is the quality of those who do not express their likes and dislikes, and who look with too much indifference on all that relates to art, deeming that they do not understand it and have not the time to study its principles. Recently says "we no not try to find out what we enjoy. Our ideas are not defined, and rather than labor to give them a definite shape, we are content to be guided by others, endeavoring to admire and appreciate that which we do not understand, and which, in fact, "no man can comprehend."

We have received a circular, in which it is stated that the Albany Institute proposes publishing, from original manuscripts, a series of volumes relating to American History, two volumes to be published annually at an annual cost of five dollars, and the circulation of these works to be confined exclusively to subscribers. The first volume will have a peculiar interest for Rhode Islanders, as it will contain "A Relation of the Beginning and Progress of King Philip's Indian War, written in 1675 by JOHN REXFORD, with other documents of the Indian Wars of New England, from unpublished records in the New York archives." The circular can be seen at our office, and it will afford us pleasure to forward the subscriptions of all who are disposed to take part in the enterprise.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says it is probable that all misunderstanding between this country and England, in regard to Central America, will shortly be settled, the negotiations carried on between Mr. DALY and Lord ALBANY having been brought nearly to a satisfactory conclusion. The terms of the settlement will not be made public before the President's next annual message shall appear.

We have recently seen a table showing the comparative representation in Congress from the free and slave States of the Union from 1811 to 1855, which shows that in 1811 the free States had 98, slave 78; majority, 16. 1822, free 123, slave 79; majority, 35. 1832, free 141, slave 99; majority, 42. 1843, free 163, slave 97; majority, 48. 1852, free 148, slave 90; majority, free states 58.

LIVING AGE.—This regular weekly visitor comes to us with an article from *Fraser's Magazine*, on Life and Manners in Persia, a continuation of the *Athenaeum's* Magazine, Household Words, &c., &c.

The *Overland* (Ohio Mail) of the 15th of Sept., states that Mr. S. B. RAWLS has been appointed by the President consul at Mexico for the United States.

In our issue of to-day will be found the particulars, as far as received, of another frightful collision at sea, which has resulted in the loss of many valuable lives and much property. Among those on board the *Lyonnais*, and from whom nothing has been heard since the accident, were ALBERT SCHWENK, Esq., of this city, his wife and daughter, and also MISS SCHWENK'S MOTHER. The party were bound to the Mediterranean, for the benefit of Miss SCHWENK'S health, and if they succeeded in getting upon the raft fitted after the accident, it is more than probable the females could not have borne up against the severe cold and exposure to which they had to submit. The whole affair is one of the most frightful that we have had to record since the loss of the *Aretic*, and the ship has met with a serious loss in the death of Mr. SCHWENK and family. For a long time they have resided here and were looked upon as among the permanent residents of the place.

We would not give them wholly up if we saw a shadow of a hope of their retaining life, even for a few hours, so exposed, and the only chance for them that we can see is, that they may have been picked up by some outward bound vessel. In that case some time must elapse before we hear favorable news.

This is not the first loss of life from shipwreck in the family. Mr. SCHWENK'S brother HORACE was lost on board the vessel in which MARGARET PELLER OSWALT was drowned, and Mrs. SCHWENK lost her sister and sister's husband, in the packet ship *Henn*, bound from New York to Charleston, several years ago.

The news of Thursday says a letter has been received by the boat that was picked up, in which it is stated that Mr. SCHWENK was calm and collected, and rendered material aid in arranging for the safety of those on board the ill-fated steamer.

The United States brig Release, under command of Captain SHOWN, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 20th inst., having on board the necessary number and materials for one thousand and eight boxes, each about three feet in length, and to pack sugar-cane cuttings. Mr. THOMAS GLOVER, says the Washington *Evening*, has been designated to accompany the expedition and make the selection. The destination of the Release is the river Demarara, in British Guiana, where selections of cane will be made, as well as on the highlands in Caracas, in Venezuela. The following is a part of the directions given to Mr. GLOVER:—

"The reddish, purplish, and violet colored soils would probably suit our climate best. Therefore it would be advisable to confine your selections principally to them. There are at least three varieties near Caracas. Those of Japanese origin, with deep purple joints, are the kind you should procure. The cuttings should be taken from the middle portions of the cane, towards their tops, cut about three feet in length, including a portion of the leaves. The plants from which they are taken should be healthy, vigorous, and not over ripe, and free from injury from borers, other insects, or the blast. They may be packed in boxes in alternate layers, with cane leaves, and some straw, finely cut, earth taken from the fields in which they grow, or the cane plants may be pulled up by the roots, the tops doubled down or pinched off, and done up in bundles containing twelve or thirteen stalks in each, enveloping them entirely with small paper made by twisting together the leaves of cane. If the roots of these bundles could in any way be surrounded with moist earth taken from the fields, the vitality of the plants would be longer maintained."

The steamer Southampton, which sails from New York on the 27th, will take out one of Horace's four cylinder printing presses, weighing several tons for *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* in London.

This is another demonstration of the fact that America is far in advance of any other nation in the production of labor-saving machinery. We rejoice at every new invention of practical utility, and the larger the number of persons emancipated from any given description of muscular toil, or slavish manipulation, the greater is the benefit conferred upon mankind. The products of machinery, while they temporarily cause inconvenience, and that for a very short season, by compelling changes of laborers to change their employers, give to the nation, as necessities of life, what were once the luxuries of the few. New avenues of labor open continually, and machinery, so far from encouraging idleness, only induces new employments. As we advance in the comforts of life, new necessities arise. It is a noteworthy fact that we are sending to Europe increased quantities of labor-saving machinery every year. Our agricultural implements, particularly, excel in the old world.

Dr. HENRY has sent to the United States a beautiful block of Carthaginian marble for the Washington National Monument. It was obtained from the ruins of what is supposed to have been the temple of BACCHUS, and was cut from a most splendid column of yellow antique marble with red veins. The block is a cube of two feet; on a highly polished surface it bears the arms of Othago (a horse and palm tree), executed in mosaic, underneath which is the word "Carthago." The different colored marbles of which the mosaic is composed, are all obtained from the ruins of Carthage. In future ages, when not even the ruins of this famous city of antiquity remain to attest its past existence, this solitary block of marble, dug from the mouldering ruins of an idolatrous temple, and placed within a monument to "the Father of his Country," may perhaps be the sole relic of Carthage from the wreck of time.

BENJAMIN YOUNG, tired of the complaints on the part of the woman who are not quite satisfied with being joint possessors of their lands, has decreed that on an appointed day all shall have the privilege of breaking off their allegiance, if so disposed; but if they decided to remain as they are, and comply after that date, will be dealt with, according to law. Perhaps BENJAMIN is tired of some of the forty who gather round his table, and in the general too up intends to make a selection more in accordance with his idea of the right thing.

A. J. WARD has sent in the December number of *Harper's Magazine*, being the first of the volume. It contains twenty seven engravings of Sutcliffe, the home of Washington Irving, besides various other engravings upon different subjects which are treated of in this number. Now is the time to subscribe to commence the new volume, each number of which will contain 144 octavo pages, pictorial illustrations, fashions, &c., &c.

The Alliance between France and England is evidently falling to pieces—no thing to surprise one, knowing their antecedents—and it is rumored that while France and Russia are hatching schemes to use the language of Sam Slick, England and Austria are joining hands, by way of a balance. What will come of all this remains to be seen.

The London Times was established in 1788, by JOHN WATKINS, and inherited by his son, now a member of Parliament. It is valued at \$5,740,000. Its principal editor has an annual salary of \$25,000, and its Paris correspondent \$10,000. Its advertisements, it is estimated, yield it \$3,000,000 a year, one firm alone paying \$150,000 a year.

The Editor of the Portsmouth N. H. Chronicle is trying experiments in raising the Chinese sugar cane. Thirty-two stalks produced one pint of molasses superior to the best Southern.

SARCY BOY.—Lady (in a fashionable hoop dress). "Little boy, can I go through this gate to the Bosphorus?" Boy.—"Perhaps. A load of hay went through this morning."

PORTER'S Spirit of the Times announces a pistol shooting match to come off soon in New York between S. A. SUTHERLAND and JOHN TRAVIS for \$1000 a side, each to fire 20 shots at 10 paces.

Next Thursday being Thanksgiving we hope the poor will be remembered.

LOCAL.

There is a branch of business carried on in this city which is hardly known outside certain limits, and that is the knitting of yarn stockings—A. C. have on their books the names of about four hundred knitters, who turn out from fourteen hundred to sixteen hundred dozens a year. For this work they pay twenty cents a pair, so that an annual produce of sixteen hundred dozens yields the knitters a very respectable sum of three thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars. Those who are engaged in the work, do not confine themselves to it, but take it to their homes and knit at odd hours; and where one is a whole year in knitting up a pound of yarn, another, with more time at command, can make a very respectable show in the course of twelve months.

On Sunday morning, during the hours of divine service, fire was discovered in the House House on Frank street, and, fortunately, in time to prevent serious injuries from the flames. It is supposed that it was caused by carelessness on the part of the boys who are in the habit of loitering there. There has been no look on the door for some time, and the property has been too much neglected for the interest of the city and the safety of those who reside in the immediate vicinity, and we are pleased to learn that the Board of Fire Wards have instructed the Chief Engineer to close the side door and put proper fastenings on the front ones.

We believe we are not to be favored with a course of lectures before the Mechanics' Association this season, but we are not to be wholly deprived of this means of passing some of the winter evenings, it having been proposed to have a few lectures before the Newport Historical Society. Dr. VERNON, of this city, who took an active part in the Revolution in Italy, has a course of four lectures on that subject, which have been delivered in other cities with the greatest success, and we hope that he may be induced to repeat them before a Newport audience.

Aquidneck Engine Co. No. 3, Capt. B. H. STEVENS, are having built by BETTON, a powerful machine, which will cost not far from \$1300. The Company expect to receive it by the end of next month. By a vote of the City Council the Company were allowed \$1000 or their present machine, and they have taken the cash, at a meeting of the Fire Ward held Wednesday evening, it was voted to retain the old engine now in possession of Co. No. 3. The Fire Wards voted also to ask the City Council to purchase 600 feet of new hose.

We learn that several wagers have been made on the brig Red Wing and schooner J. H. Records, both bound to Havana. The brig left this port on Thursday and the schooner Saturday.

The Newport News made its appearance in an entirely new dress on Monday, and we take pleasure in noting its improvement in this and other marked particulars. We wish it success.

The weather is now all that we could desire for November—not too cold, not too warm for the season, but clear, moderate, and every way desirable.

An old-fashioned stone bridge has been built across the Beach Creek at the joint expense of this city and Middletown.

The Fall River Stage will leave the Express Office at 5 o'clock A. M., instead of 9.

Mr. KINNEY, of the Telegraph, will accept our thanks for many favors.

A PANTHER KILLED IN RHODE ISLAND. On Sunday morning, the 16th inst., at about 3 o'clock, Mr. E. C. Nichols, who resides in Coventry, was hunting the woods just over the line in the town of West Greenwich, when his attention was attracted by the barking of a dog, so something on a tree which he could but partially distinguish in the darkness, and supposed to be a raccoon driven there by the dog. He fired first one and then the other barrel of his gun, a common fowling piece loaded with No. shot, which failed to bring the animal to the ground. He then re-loaded, and fired another charge, which caused the "varmint" to leap from the tree towards him, clearing a distance, he thinks, of about forty feet, and alighting about fifteen feet from him. He immediately attacked the dog, a large sized one, and put him to flight. By this time Mr. Nichols had discovered that he had got an animal to deal with that required a little different kind of treatment from that required in killing the class of game usually found thereabouts, and consequently feeling himself ill-prepared to continue the battle, he made his way to the residence of John James, Esq., in the vicinity, and arousing Major James, both armed themselves with pieces loaded with balls, and returning, found the animal near where he was left. He was soon put an end to, two balls being fired into his body.

He weighed 90 pounds, and measured 6 feet 10 inches from his nose to the tip of his tail. He is pronounced to be a North American Panther, but how he came there is a mystery not easily accounted for. Some suppose that he broke loose from some travelling menagerie, but we have not been aware of the escape of any such animal anywhere in this vicinity. Others think he wandered away here from his native haunts, and may have been in the vicinity a long time, undiscovered. Many are disposed to attribute to him the mysterious tracks noticed in Coventry some two or three years since, a theory which we confess we have not much faith in. At all events, it is highly fortunate that he was killed before any depredations were committed, for he is a kind capable of doing injury to either person or animals.

He has been brought to this city and will be exhibited for a few days at 183 Westminster street.—*Protr. Post.*

PEOPLE WHO LIVE WITHOUT WATER.—

"The day before we reached the Orange River," says Anderson in his four years' wanderings in South Africa, "we fell in with a crowd of Hottentots, whom to our surprise, we found living in a locality altogether destitute of water! The milk of their cows and goats supplied its place. Their cattle, moreover, never obtained water, but found a substitute in a kind of ice plant (mesembryanthemum) of and exceedingly succulent nature, which abounds in those regions. But our own oxen, not accustomed to such diet, would rarely or never touch it. Until I had actually convinced myself—as I had often the opportunity of doing at an after period—that men and beasts could live entirely without water, I should perhaps have had some difficulty in realizing the singular fact."

It is now ascertained to a certainty that the steamer Superior is lost. She struck on a rock in Lake Superior, during the storm of the 29th, and went to pieces. Thirty-nine lives were lost and sixteen were saved.

An appropriation of twenty thousand dollars has passed the Vermont Legislature, to supply the poor in Kansas with food and clothing.

The French iron steamship *Le Lyonnais*, which sailed from New York for Havre on the 30th of October, with 28 passengers and a crew of 94 men, including officers, was run into off Nantucket Shoals, during a fog on the night of November 2, and so badly damaged that she sank on the following day. By this calamity it is probable that over 100 lives were lost. The details of this disaster are embodied in the following statement of Mr. Luqueire, second mate of the steamer, which he has made to the Marquis de Montholon, Consul-General of France, for transmission to the French Government:—

After being duly sworn, deponent declared that said ship, having been duly cleared at the Custom House of New York, and also at this Consulate General, sailed for Havre on the 30th of October at 11 a. m., and got under way at 1 p. m. After quitting the pier, at 5 p. m., we made good way, and at noon the following day (Sunday) we were 195 miles from New York, with fine weather, good breeze, and averaging ten knots the hour. About 10 p. m. the night dark, the ship running easy, and the wind freshening, we were obliged to alter course according to regulation, the man on the lookout called, "A ship to starboard, bearing down on us under full sail." The whistle, which had been put down at New York, and which we heard at the Custom House, immediately sounded. The helm was put hard-a-port on the instant, but, nevertheless, a three-masted vessel struck the *Lyonnais* across the companion-way, amidships. The bowsprit of said ship broke with the collision, and stove in a side of our vessel from the companion-way as far as the stern, seriously damaging the two starboard boats, one of them an English life-boat. The collision broke away the iron plates of the coal-bunkers, letting in about ten minutes, but the water coming in immediately extinguished the fire. The unknown vessel, in clearing away from us, left on the deck of the *Lyonnais* part of her figure-head, representing a black dragon, with gilt mane, red eyes, open mouth, with a tongue of flame, and a crown of collision. Captain DEVAUX rushed to the wheel, the first lieutenant, Mr. Gustave Mathieu, was on his watch, and deponent was at his post on deck. As soon as the engines stopped, Mr. Giguere, the chief engineer, came up from below and declared that the vessel was sinking, and that the coal bunkers and the ship was sinking. The pumps were immediately set going, but floating cinders choked up the valves, and they became useless. We then had recourse to bilgees and scuppers, and the water came in so fast that the passengers were below to shift the cargo from starboard to port, but as the water continued to rise, the captain ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard. During this time some of the passengers, among them two old sea captains, a few of the officers and a number of sailors, were busy covering the sides of the ship with a large studding sail, while the passengers from the inside were endeavoring to stop the leak with mattresses, quilts, &c. The opening in the side of the hull, for the figure-head, was a perfect funnel, and the water came in so fast that we were unable to stop the leak. The water was so fast that we were unable to stop the leak. The water was so fast that we were unable to stop the leak.

During the night the life-boat commanded by Mr. Dubois, which had been damaged at the moment of the collision, was carried by the waves against the raft and immediately sunk; those in her were rescued by the raft. At 7 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Captain, perceiving that the ship could no longer hold out, and that the crew would be ordered to leave the ship, and to embark in the life-boat, he himself was the last to quit the ship. Before the officers took to the boats under their respective commands, the captain called them into the deck-house of the steamer and pointed out to them the life-boat, which he pointed out to them, and explained to them the direction they must follow in order to reach the nearest land. At 8 o'clock a. m., the three boats made headway toward the north-west, in company. On quitting the wreck, the Captain went with his men in one way, and the first officer with the passengers in another. The Captain declared his intention of remaining by the wreck until the *Lyonnais* sank. The raft was moored to the hull with a ten fathom hawser, and a man stood ready to cut it out loose when she sank. The three boats kept company, and were not separated until the morning of the 5th inst., when a thick fog set in, and deponent being in the lead of the other two, lost sight of them. He put about to regain them, but not finding them, he continued his course toward the north-west, and at 10 o'clock a. m. he was again separated from the other two, and during the three following days he ran before the wind, it blowing a gale. Passing over the Banks two men were frozen to death; one a Frenchman, the other a passenger about sixty years of age, who, when he was frozen, was in the life-boat. The survivors, deponent included, suffered horribly from cold, snow, and hail, incessantly, while the sea breaking over them had spoiled nearly all their bread and provisions.

At 6 p. m. saw a schooner to windward, but the state of the sea would not allow us to reach her.

7th.—Heavy swell, tempestuous sea, but rather moderating. Had little rest during the day.—Evening, calm.

8th.—Early in the morning saw three masted vessels about five miles off. Failed towards her, but taking no notice of the signals, made by us, she kept on her course toward the north. We followed in the same direction until

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During the night the life-boat commanded by Mr. Dubois, which had been damaged at the moment of the collision, was carried by the waves against the raft and immediately sunk; those in her were rescued by the raft. At 7 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 4th inst., the Captain, perceiving that the ship could no longer hold out, and that the crew would be ordered to leave the ship, and to embark in the life-boat, he himself was the last to quit the ship. Before the officers took to the boats under their respective commands, the captain called them into the deck-house of the steamer and pointed out to them the life-boat, which he pointed out to them, and explained to them the direction they must follow in order to reach the nearest land. At 8 o'clock a. m., the three boats made headway toward the north-west, in company. On quitting the wreck, the Captain went with his men in one way, and the first officer with the passengers in another. The Captain declared his intention of remaining by the wreck until the *Lyonnais* sank. The raft was moored to the hull with a ten fathom hawser, and a man stood ready to cut it out loose when she sank. The three boats kept company, and were not separated until the morning of the 5th inst., when a thick fog set in, and deponent being in the lead of the other two, lost sight of them. He put about to regain them, but not finding them, he continued his course toward the north-west, and at 10 o'clock a. m. he was again separated from the other two, and during the three following days he ran before the wind, it blowing a gale. Passing over the Banks two men were frozen to death; one a Frenchman, the other a passenger about sixty years of age, who, when he was frozen, was in the life-boat. The survivors, deponent included, suffered horribly from cold, snow, and hail, incessantly, while the sea breaking over them had spoiled nearly all their bread and provisions.

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Business Cards.

JOHN R. STANTON, JR.
Shipping & Commission Merchant,
65 BROAD STREET, New York.
Orders for the Purchase and Shipment of Mer-
chandise promptly executed.
Refers to Edward Corbin, Esq. and Messrs.
Stanton, Sheldon & Co. June 21.

HALL, DAVIS & CO'S.
PIANO FORTES.
Are acknowledged by Artists and Amateurs
to be equal to any in the world for Brilliance of
Tone, Beauty and Durability of Workmanship.
Rooms 407 Washington Street Boston.
Authorized Agent for New York, A. J. WARD,
Thomas Street, where a supply of their Instru-
ments can always be found. July 12-13

BENJ. M. SEABURY.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
150 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
P. S.—Prompt attention paid to and quick re-
turns made for all consignments. July 19

THOS. B. HUFFUM.
BREEDER OF
SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP
AND
North-Devon Cattle,
NEAR 5 MILE CORNER.
Middleton, 3mo 15-17

HENRY H. YOUNG.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, SHIP STORES, PROVISIONS,
WINE, PRODUCE, FLOUR, TEAS, FINE
OLD BRANDIES, CIGARS, TOBAC-
CO, SUGARS, POKE, HOPS,
POTATOES, FISH, FLUID,
OILS, &c.
And general Commission Merchant, No. 66 & 68
Thames street, corner Parade.
Goods warranted and delivered free.

CHARLES P. BARBER.
Nos. 4 & 6 SOUTH MARKET SQUARE,
DEALER IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
IN CHOICE GROCERIES, OF EVERY DE-
SCRIPTION—FRESH TEAS, FLOUR,
PROVISIONS, &c.
Also, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, Meal and Feed of
all kinds—Plaster Hair, Sole Leather, &c.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY.
DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
No. 110 THAMES STREET,
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.
March 3.

T. & J. COGGESWELL.
Commission Merchants,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Ship Chandlery, Ship Stores, &c.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.
Commercial Wharf, New York, R. I.

Albert Sherman.
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,
No. 369
SOUTH THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

NATHAN M. CHAFFE.
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER,
AND COPPER SMITH,
No. 210 THAMES STREET, Newport
Feb 16.

JOHN H. GREENE.
W. L. L. L. L. L.
(Formerly of the firm of Burroughs & Greene.)
SHIP No. 32 LAFAYETTE STREET,
RESIDENCE No. 32 WILLIAM STREET,
Newport, R. I.
Having attached to my shop a Horse Power, I
am prepared to execute all orders with dispatch
and despatch. Feb 16-17

EDWARD C. HAYES.
Boot & Shoe Maker,
NO. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.
Repairing promptly and neatly executed.
Feb 23-17

BOSS & DAVIS.
BREAD, CAKE & CRACKER
BAKERS,
203 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.
SINCE DAVIS.
WILLIAM H. HALE.
All orders left at No. 18, corner of Mount Ver-
non and Battery street will meet with prompt
attention.
N. B.—Repairing done with neatness and
dispatch. Sept 22

AUGUSTUS FRENCH.
DEALER IN
Barnet and Millinery Goods,
No. 98 Thame street.

R. H. STANTON.
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES,
TEAS, FRUIT, &c.
At Store No 98 Thame street, opposite Colonnade
Now.
Goods of any description forwarded to custom-
ers with dispatch. Jan 1

D. B. GULICK.
Engraver on Wood,
151 WASHINGTON STREET,
(ENTRANCE ON NORTON AVENUE.)
Dec 13-17 Boston.

C. O. VAN ZANDT.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Office in the New York Mercury Building,
No. 125 Thame street, (Up Stairs.)

J. H. COZZENS.
DEALER IN
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING
GOODS, OILS, SUITS, TRUNKS, VA-
LISES, CARRIAGE BAGS, &c.

R. P. BERRY.
Electrician
—OFFICE—
CORNER OF THAMES AND MAY STREETS.
Newport, March 20, 1882.

Carpentering.

STEVEN HILL.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to call the atten-
tion of his friends and the public generally
to his Establishment on Thames street, where
they keep on hand and are constantly making
Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and Fence
sapping, and Mouldings of every description.
Planning and Sawing of all kinds, such as Joint,
Pine, Boards and Clapboards. All Work war-
ranted.
Orders left with Messrs. FINE & KINGS, will
secure attention.

GIDEON LAWTON & CO.
Newport, Sept. 4, 1882-1

CITY STEAM PLANNING MILL.
Nos. 1 & 3 SHREVE ST.,
NEWPORT, R. I.

WHERE Planning, Grooving, and all kinds of
Sash, Scrolling, and all other work done at
low prices. Also, Sashes, Blinds, Window Frames and Doors,
manufactured and constantly kept on hand for
sale.
May 17. SIMON MOFFIT, Proprietor.

Lumber and Building Materials
PINE, SPRUCE AND CEDAR SHINGLES, LATHES
AND **CLAPBOARDS**, JOIST AND BOARD
PLANK, LUMBER of all kinds needed, well
seasoned and of good quality.
IRON, BRICK AND CEMENT, at reasonable
prices, for CASH at
June 16. Lumber Yard, Newport, R. I.

For Sale or To Let

BLISS' ROAD NURSERY.
For Sale—PEAR TREES of the best
sorts, many of them in bearing condition,
and all grafted on the "Anger's Quince stock."
Also a fine stock of deciduous and evergreen trees
and shrubs. Apply to
FRANCIS TALBOT,
or ALBERT SMITH.
Oct 4

Trees for Sale.
At the nursery in Portsmouth, near Law-
ton's Tea House, consisting of Larch, Nor-
way, Spruce, Balsam Fir, Catalpa, Chinese and
American Arborvitae, Maples, two kinds of Ash,
Red Willow, Buckhorn, Apple, Pear and Cherry
Trees at short notice.
EDMUND S. SISON.
FARM FOR SALE.
A FARM in Middletown, 4 miles from New-
port, containing 82 acres, very convenient to
the city. Two farms, will be sold reasonable if
applied for soon.
EDMUND S. SISON.
Oct 4-17

For Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale the two
storey house and lot in Oak street. On
the lot is a building 35 feet by 20, two storey
high, with water cistern and well of good water.
Apply to
JOHN PEARSON.
April 12

For Sale.
The sloop CONGRESS, of seven-
ty tons, in good order.
For particulars enquire of
S. H. COTTRELL & CO.
May 10-17

FOR SALE.
ONE new Huggy, and one second hand Carry-
all, in first rate order by
CONNELL & DENNIS
June 7 22 Broad Street.

FOR SALE.
A first class covered buggy, entirely new. For
particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE, or of
MICHAEL W. SPENCER,
April 6-17 41 Thame St.

TO LET.
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS to let.
Real Estate security required.
Apply to
AUGUSTUS FRENCH.
Sept 27

TO LET.
THE UNION FACTORY, in Portsmouth;
possession given immediately. Apply to
JOHN D. NORTHAM.
April 19.

FOR SALE.
PEW No. 111 Broad Isle, Zion Church. For
terms apply at
June 25. 41 THAMES ST.

FOR SALE.
THE ESTATE on Spring street, known as the
"Polly Tilly estate." For terms apply to
Sept. 20. SAMUEL A. PARKER.

Boots & Shoes.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing
under the firm of Clark Burdick & Co., was
this day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons having unsettled accounts with said firm will
please to present the same to Clark H. Burdick,
who is fully authorized to settle the same.
CLARK BURDICK.
Newport Dec 30, 1884.

The subscriber having purchased the interest
of Clark Burdick in the late firm of Clark Bur-
dick & Co., will continue the business of Boot &
Shoe manufacturing at the old stand, No. 275
Thames street.
C. H. BURDICK.
Dec 30.

Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER having replenished
his stock of fashionable Boots and Shoes,
begs leave to call the attention of his
friends and the public to the various articles in
his line adapted to fall and winter wear, consisting
of heavy Boots, Booties, Gaiters of different kinds
and make, Shoes of all qualities and sizes, and a
general assortment of goods of the most desirable
styles, all of which are offered at the lowest
market rates.
JOHN N. POTTER.
Newport Dec 30, 1884.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
IT HAS WORKED MIRACLES!
THAT ALL THE BALD AND GRAY CAN
be restored perfectly to original growth and col-
or, so far as their locks are concerned does not
admit of doubt; besides, it will cure every pos-
sible disease of the scalp, whether developed as
dandruff itching or in the shape of cutaneous
eruptions—even scall, head-itch and so on, possi-
ble as well as falling out of hair by magic—nervous
or periodical headache, and if used twice a week
by the young regularly, it will preserve the col-
or, and keep the hair from falling to any imagin-
able age. Read and Judge.

My friend, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 1880.
Prof. J. W. Wood—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in be-
lieving that your Hair Restorative is a most val-
uable remedy for the hair. As far back as 1868, my hair
commenced falling out, with the top of my scalp be-
coming bald, and it has continued to fall for a great
many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated
preparations for the restoration of the hair. Your restor-
ative, however, has effected a complete cure, and my hair
is now growing again, and assuming a young and beauti-
ful appearance; and by the time I had used a quart bottle,
my hair had commenced to grow with a long and vigorous
growth, which is now free from any disease, and is
growing fast. Yours truly, HENRY GOODRICH.

CHARLES W. WOOD, New York, Aug. 8, 1880.
Gents—No day has duty and sympathy that I feel
compelled to write to you. I have been using your
hair restorative for some time, and I feel compelled to
write you to give you my entire satisfaction. I have
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